

On December 5, 1912, the said J. Langrall & Bro., claimants, having consented thereto, it was ordered by the court that the product should be released and delivered to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2910. Misbranding of Allasch style kummel. U. S. v. Loewenthal-Strauss Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4514. I. S. No. 19069-d.)

On September 27, 1913, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States for said district an information against the Loewenthal-Strauss Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, on or about October 21, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of so-called "Allasch Style Kummel," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Quatre Premieres Medailles des Expositions Internationales Creme D'Allasch Vitam Excoeverere per Artes. Melbourne International Exhibition MDCCCXXX Allasch Style Kummel." (Other part of label in Greek.)

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	39.40
Methyl alcohol.....	None.
Solids (grams per 100 cc).....	9.59
Nonsugar solids.....	Practically none.
Sucrose (grams per 100 cc).....	9.57
Reducing sugars direct (grams per 100 cc).....	0.05
Polarizations, normal weight, dealcoholized sample:	
At 20° C. direct (°V.).....	+9.2
At 20° C. invert (°V.).....	-3.1
At 87° C. invert (°V.).....	0.0
Ash (grams per 100 cc).....	0.012
Total acid.....	Neutral.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements in foreign languages, together with the designs borne on the label, were false and misleading because they conveyed the impression that the product was a foreign article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a domestic product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, the foreign words, together with the design used on the label, being such as to convey the impression that the product was a foreign article, when, as a matter of fact, it was a domestic article; and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On October 18, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2911. Misbranding of grape brandy. U. S. v. The Nectar Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 4515. I. S. No. 15334-d.)

On March 7, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States for said district an information against The Nectar Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 26, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of grape brandy which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "The Nectar Co. Casagallo—Marca di Fabrica—Grappa di

Piemonte Grape Brandy—a compound—Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 26497.”

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids (parts per 100,000 100° proof).....	8. 11
Acidity as acetic (parts per 100,000 100° proof).....	7. 6
Esters as ethyl acetate (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	85. 7
Color.....	Colorless.
Proof (degrees).....	98. 6
Higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	33. 0

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label would indicate that the article was a grape brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a grape brandy, but was a compound of grape brandy and grain spirits, and the label would also indicate that the article was a product of a foreign country, to wit, Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of the United States; and it was further misbranded in that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of the United States.

On November 10, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2912. Misbranding of bitters. U. S. v. The Nectar Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 4516. I. S. No. 15333-d.)

On March 7, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court on the United States for said district an information against The Nectar Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 26, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of bitters which was misbranded. The product was labeled in Italian, and a translation of said label into the English language is as follows: “Specialty NC of the firm. Felsina Bitters The Nectar Co. C. C. C. Casagallo. Felsina Bitters of the firm of Gallo. Digestive-Reconstructive-Tonic.”

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 25.2 per cent of alcohol by volume. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it failed to bear a statement on the package thereof of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, alcohol was one of the ingredients of said drug. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the aforesaid label regarding the drug and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading, in that said label would indicate that the product was imported from a foreign country, to wit, Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was prepared and manufactured in the United States.

On November 10, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2913. Misbranding of vodka. U. S. v. Four Cases of Vodka. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 4518. S. No. 1506.)

On September 13, 1912, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of four cases containing 240 bottles of vodka remaining unsold in the original, un-